

General Conference.
The Petersburg Express of the 19th inst. says: We are in possession of the proceedings of Tuesday, Thursday and Friday last. We find nothing of special interest in them. The body of the paper is progressing with its business smoothly and harmoniously. The names of the Virginia and North Carolina delegates appear liberally interspersed in the proceedings, but in all cases merely to submit a few remarks on some important question. An agreeable little episode was introduced Tuesday. Bishop Jones, venerable man of the South of Tennessee. He stood upon the steps of the forum with the Bishop, when the latter said, "this is the oldest living member of the Church in the State, and he may have something to say to the body." The members of the Conference then rose up, and Father Carr said: "I have been a member of the Methodist Church since 1790, and have been living in Sumner county ever since. I feel very grateful, indeed, in being spared to come into this hall and to see so many of God's preachers. In early times I used to guide the preachers from one to another, to hear them preach. I feel grateful to God for the results, and for what I see to-day. I thank you, brethren, for your attendance. Bishop Jones, the change, says the venerable man in a distinct voice, and on his suggestion, it was ordered that Father Carr be invited to a seat in this Conference, and to take part in its deliberations.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—J. E. Edwards, of Petersburg, and A. Hunter, presented a resolution advising the abolition of the system of probation for church membership; and another, proposing a substitute, that system, if both of which were referred to the Committee on Revisions.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—On Wednesday, B. M. Drake submitted a resolution, which prescribes that instrumental music shall not be used in public worship.

THE SUBJECT OF DRESS.—An interesting debate took place Wednesday on the subject of dress. The members were L. M. Lee, John E. Edwards, D. S. Doggett, C. F. Demas and others, made interesting speeches.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring Term of the Superior Court for this county was held last week—Judge Bailey presiding. On Thursday, the criminal docket was taken up, and Martin Ichover and David Weat put upon trial on a charge of having whipped a negro man to death, the property of the former. It was in evidence that the negro was rebellious, but the whipping was too severe. The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of manslaughter, and Ichover was sentenced to pay a fine of \$750 and to be imprisoned 3 months—Weat \$250 and to be imprisoned 3 months. The State Solicitor, Landrum, and David Weat, who was a member of the jury, and J. E. Brown.

On Friday, Jim, a negro, belonging to Gibson Scott, was tried for the murder of Ned, another negro, the property of Mr. William Tiddy. After the examination of the witnesses, the attorneys for the prisoner, with the consent of the solicitor, submitted to a verdict of manslaughter, and Jim was sentenced to pay a fine of \$250 and to be imprisoned 3 months. The State Solicitor, Landrum, and David Weat, who was a member of the jury, and J. E. Brown.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
The following numbers drew the principal prizes in the drawing of May 6th, 1888.

Numbers.	Prizes.
6,475	\$100,000
21,873	50,000
9,231	10,000
3,464	5,000
7,522	2,000

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Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

Commodities.	Prices.
Logan, 100 lbs.	\$2.00
Logan, 50 lbs.	\$1.00
Logan, 25 lbs.	\$0.50
Logan, 12 1/2 lbs.	\$0.25
Logan, 6 1/4 lbs.	\$0.12

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Marine Intelligence.

Ship.	Destination.
May 13—Schr. Sally Ann, Rose, from Hyde county, to J. R. Hanes, with cargo.	
Schr. Kate, Way, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin, with cargo.	
Schr. Fanny Listerloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. R. Hall.	

Marine Intelligence.
The following ships are expected to arrive in the port of Wilmington, North Carolina.

Ship.	From.
May 13—Schr. Sally Ann, Rose, from Hyde county, to J. R. Hanes, with cargo.	Hyde county
Schr. Kate, Way, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin, with cargo.	Tar Landing
Schr. Fanny Listerloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. R. Hall.	Fayetteville

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TRANSPORTERS will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly enforced, without respect to persons.

No name for either the *Daily* or *Weekly Journal*, will be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 23, 1887.

The Canvass Commenced.

It would appear that Messrs. Ellis and McRae rather anticipated the time proposed for opening the gubernatorial campaign, the first published appointment being for Tuesday last, the 11th inst., at Monroe, Union county, while in fact, their first meeting was at Charlotte, on Monday, the 10th inst. As usual, our opposition contemporary of the *Raleigh Register* opens with a grandiloquent account furnished it by some of its correspondents, in which Mr. Ellis fares quite badly, and Mr. McRae comes off with flying colors. This reminds us of old times. If only the names were changed we might almost be led to believe that we were reading an account of one of the annihilations of Gov. Bragg by Mr. Gilmer, for Gov. Bragg was awfully annihilated on paper in the columns of the *Register* and other opposition organs. With a fine taste, for the *Register* and its correspondent deserve two leather medals, each clanking is made over the fact that Mr. Ellis was somewhat sick on the day of the discussion at Charlotte. Should the nominee of the Democratic party be really confined to a bed of pain and anguish, no doubt their glee would be excessive, and if his sickness should result fatally, there would be no measuring their glee and satisfaction. We are forced to dispel the pleasing illusions of the *Register* and its unreliable correspondent. A letter from a friend in Charlotte informs us that Mr. Ellis was better on Tuesday, and is in a fair way towards perfect recovery.

Let us now turn to some incidents of the Charlotte discussion, and commend them to the attention of our readers. 1st. The Danville Connection—on this point, by preconcert or otherwise, Mr. McRae was called out. The Danville connection is popular at Charlotte. Mr. McRae replied that he was for it, but would not recommend it to the Legislature, if elected. Mr. McRae called Mr. Ellis out upon this point. Mr. Ellis stated that he had no right to introduce it into the canvass as a party measure, and did not intend to do so, but that as an individual he was against it, because he thought it opposed to the general interests of the State, and destructive to the system of improvements upon which she has entered. Besides, he (Mr. Ellis) considered himself bound, in good faith to oppose the Danville Charter. He had originally introduced that Charter, but had accepted the North Carolina Road as a substitute offered by Eastern men. It was a compromise upon the formation of which the Danville Road Charter had been abandoned. The East had done its part—he, as a western man felt bound to do his part—to oppose the Danville Connection, and he should do so.

Mr. McRae announced himself as opposed to any further increase of State indebtedness at this time. Said he was willing to carry out the pledges made by the State to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, and to the Western Extension, but if the assistance already pledged did not complete these works he would go no farther.

Mr. Ellis went for completion just as soon as the state of the Treasury would admit, without crippling, or seriously embarrassing the people of the State. He also went for rendering aid to the Fayetteville and Western Road in the same event.

We have thus given a plain, unvarnished statement of the positions actually assumed upon State matters, without exaggeration, for our correspondent is one who would not willingly deceive us, and his letter was a private one, not intended for any other purpose than to put us in possession of the facts. Mr. Ellis takes strong North Carolina grounds—a Western man, he wishes to keep full faith to the East—to the whole State. He wishes to see the resolutions of the Charlotte Convention carried out in their true spirit and meaning. We do not wish to indulge in no slang-whanging appeals, and we do not wish to see no Democratic paper, nor any correspondent of a Democratic paper will ever disgrace the press of the State by rejoicing over the indisposition of an opposing candidate, as the *Register* and its correspondent do over the temporary sickness of Mr. Ellis.

Mr. McRae's distribution plan does not bear the test of a reply. It did not do so at Charlotte, nor will it do so at any other place. So far as we can understand, the first meeting at Charlotte passed off without any ill-feeling, or display thereof. We trust that this may continue to be the case. We may advert to the subject again, and always with a strict reference to the facts and a studious regard to the courtesies of political discussion—not rejoicing with satiric-like glee over any physical indisposition of the anti-Democratic candidate. Not promising fabulous and impossible benefits, and yet declaiming against the people—step your works until you get the General Government to build them for you. We want North Carolina to be a State, not a county of a consolidated centralism, nor a strip of land tapped by her bordering neighbors either through the Danville connection or in any other way.

Execution of Byrdell Mitchell.
His Honor, Judge MARK, having sentenced BYRDELL MITCHELL, convicted of the murder of Mr. SHAW, to be publicly hanged on Friday, May 14th, our town presented the same appearance this morning of feverish excitement that it did one week ago.

A large number of citizens of Columbus and Brunswick, and some from Bladen, were in town.

The procession to the place of execution was the same that had been seen on a former occasion. The devotional exercises were led by Rev. Mr. ANDREWS and Rev. Mr. PRITCHARD. MITCHELL, whatever he felt, exhibited little interest in anything going on.

After the devotional exercises had concluded, he talked some time with persons to whom he desired to give some instructions about matters probably relating to his family or business.

On the scaffold he merely remarked, in an almost inaudible tone, that he alone had committed the murder. That he had deceived the man out into the woods and killed him, and that nobody else had anything to do with it, or knew anything about it.

The Sheriff asked him if he had anything else to say—any further confession to make. He replied that he was unable to say anything more. He talked for a minute or so with the Sheriff, who warned him of his situation. The Sheriff then stated, on behalf of the dying man, that he had no further confession to make.

The cap was drawn over his face—a final parting taken—the platform fell, and BYRDELL MITCHELL was literally launched into eternity. One struggle as he fell, and not more. In a second after the rope had attained its full tension, he was motionless, and no doubt dead. He could not have died more instantaneously if he had been shot through the heart.

He made nothing that can be called a confession—What he said does not agree with the evidence, nor with his previous declarations. He says he killed the man—All else is in darkness.

Last evening, pursuant to appointment, Rev. Dr. HAWKS, of New York, lectured in the Court House here, the text of his discourse being the Farewell Address of President Washington. The room was crowded to its utmost capacity and presented quite a brilliant array of ladies with masculine persons in black coats stuck around in out of the way places.

The Rev. Lecturer was introduced to the audience by R. H. Cowan, Esq., and, after a graceful allusion to the cause and the occasion of his address. It was well, he said, that youth should learn from age—that the lessons of the past should become the guide of the future—that the words of wisdom and of caution spoken by the great founders of our government should be kept fresh in the minds of those who are to control the destinies of the future. It was, therefore, that he addressed himself mainly to young men—to the rising citizens of the Republic, and that, in doing so, he selected as his most appropriate theme, the Farewell Address of General Washington.

Dr. HAWKS' address occupied about two hours in the delivery, and it will, therefore, be apparent, that any attempt to reproduce even the most meagre outline of its leading points within the brief limits of a newspaper editorial, must necessarily result in failure. A few remarks must suffice.

The Dr. spoke of the hand of Providence in history. He did not believe that the existence of a man like Washington, at a period of time, and at a juncture in the world's affairs so eminently calculated to develop and bring into active exercise the great qualities with which he was gifted, could be the result of accident. He spoke of the difference between Washington and the great and sagacious men, in that Washington was free from the taint of selfish ambition, or the desire of power for its own sake. To him power was simply a trust to be exercised in strict accordance with law, and in obedience to a controlling sense of duty. With Napoleon and others the exercise of power was a pleasure—power itself a coveted possession.

The lecturer spoke of the earnest appeals of Washington in favor of Union, of his exhortations to his fellow citizens to pay a careful regard to law—to beware of change—to cultivate steadiness and uniformity in the administration of their system of Government—to keep clear of entangling alliances—to guard against foreign influence—to respect the sanctions of religion and morality. He alluded to the efforts made to draw the country into the vortex of the French Revolution—to identify civil freedom with the destruction of religious obligation.

He carried the audience to the last scene of Washington's official life—his last leave—to his quiet retirement amid the shades of his loved home.

All who heard Dr. HAWKS, felt that they were enjoying a rich treat. His enunciation is so distinct—his delivery so perfect that no word or syllable failed of its full force and emphasis, and it was a pleasure to listen to the rich rhythm of his flowing periods. The lecture was eloquent and impressive, and fully sustained the Doctor's high reputation.

This much we feel it our duty to say, and the same sense of duty compels us to add, that from much of the tone of the lecture we felt compelled to dissent. We do not have the unbounded admiration for the aristocratic social system of England that Dr. HAWKS professed in his lecture. We cannot understand how a gentleman born at the North, addressing a Southern audience, could fail to find one single Statesman of the revolution worth naming after Washington, who did not hail from the extreme North. But not one did Doctor HAWKS name. His civil heroes were the John Jays, the Fisher Ameses, the Alexander Hamiltons, and the John Adamses. The South had no names and no names in his political pantheon.

Daily Journal, 14th inst.
RESOLUTION.—It is resolved that the State Bank and the Bank of Cape Fear, have determined to resume on the 1st day of June next.

The Southern Convention.
MONTGOMERY, (Alabama), May 11.—The convention met at 9 o'clock this morning in prayer.

The minutes of the previous day were confirmed. Mr. Ruffin, of Virginia, reported resolutions recommending the South to adopt a discrimination against the North by taxes and licenses; which were referred.

General Walker and John Mitchell were tendered seats in the convention.

Roger Pryor, of Virginia, is now speaking against Mr. Spratt's resolution relative to reopening the slave trade. Mr. Yancy will follow.

Five hundred delegates are present, many of whom are able and eloquent.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]
MONTGOMERY, (Alabama), May 11.—Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, made a long speech against the slave trade. Mr. Yancy, of Alabama, spoke in favor of its reopening. Several resolutions on various subjects were introduced and referred.

To-day (12th) has been occupied by speeches and the presentation of resolutions. An immense concourse of gentlemen and over one hundred ladies were present.

The Commercial Convention.
MONTGOMERY, May 13.—The Commercial Convention was in session last night till eleven o'clock. Messrs. Hillier, Harper and Caldwell, of Alabama, and Hunter, of Georgia, spoke against the slave trade.

To-day, Mr. Preston, of Virginia, spoke against the slave trade, and Yancy, of Alabama, in favor of it. Mr. Spratt, of Charleston, S. C., will conclude his argument to-night.

A strong disunion sentiment is prevailing the Convention.

From Jamaica.
NEW YORK, May 13.—The survivors of the officers and crew of the *Nisquahanna*, who were taken sick with yellow fever at Kingston, Jamaica, have arrived in the city.

A meeting had been held at Kingston to consider the practicability of inducing fugitives and free negroes from the South to settle in Jamaica. The subject was to be brought before the Legislature, and it was thought that delegates would be sent to the United States in reference to the matter.

The Twigg Case Martial.
WASHINGTON, May 13.—The decision of the Court Martial, recently in session in Cincinnati for the trial of Gen. Twigg, has been opened. Gen. Twigg was found guilty, but sentence has been remitted and he is restored to his command in Texas.

Reward Offered.
AGUSTA, May 12.—Adams' Express Company offer a reward of \$2,500 for information leading to the recovery of a package of \$10,000 in bills on the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of Charleston, S. C., stolen on the 25th of April, between Atlanta and Montgomery.

More Frauds in New York.
NEW YORK, May 12.—Henry Dwight, a well-known banker in Wall-street, is charged with frauds to the extent of a million of dollars, connected with the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Rail Road Company. Others are implicated.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Mr. Rice and Mr. Shields were sworn in to-day as Senators from the new State of Minnesota. The bill for the admission of Minnesota was signed. The Fishery Bounties question was again discussed.

More Religious Politic.
NEW YORK, May 12th.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference have resolved that slavery is a sin, for the expiation of which all wise measures ought to be taken.

The Greaves at New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—The water is still passing through the crevasses.

OSWEGO COUNTY, N. C., MAY 12TH, 1888.

Messrs. Fulton & Price.
Gentlemen:—Will you permit me to occupy a little space in your paper, in order to suggest to the citizens of Oswego, that steps be taken to establish a Steamboat connection between the navigable points on New River, say, from Tar Landing, Jacksonville, and other places on the river, to Wilmington or Beaufort? Cannot a Steamboat meeting be gotten up at our county seat, Jacksonville, and from there a day can be made to our own and let over portion of our State out-strip us in the way of improvement? I think not. I believe there is energy, capital and enterprise in our county sufficient to do away with the present slow-motioned, tardy, unsettled and uncertain way we have of receiving goods and shipping produce from and on New River.

There is an improvement going on at the mouth of the river, but it will not be until it is still requires two and three weeks to get goods from Wilmington to Tar Landing, or to Jacksonville? There can be no correct calculation made on the present arrangement. The trips of the New River schooners are irregular and uncertain, and I move to table this tardy way of doing business, and enter into a Steamboat-going-ahead—should our move be successful, we would have a day can be made to hold a meeting. What do you Wilmington folks think of it? Will you not lend a helping hand? Don't you want our Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, Pork, Chickens, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.?

I think New River (when the improvement going on at its mouth is completed) will offer an opportunity for Steamboat navigation, and will pay the State to engage it; and that it will redound to the interest, prosperity and welfare of Oswego.

"ANGOLA."
Interesting from California, Oregon, Granada, the Isthmus, &c.

New York, May 12.—The mail steamship *Star* of the West, with California mails to the 20th inst., arrived to-day with a large number of passengers, and upwards of \$1,000,000 in specie.

Forest City, Nevada county, California, was entirely destroyed by fire.

The steam frigate *Merrimack* and the sloop-of-war *Deatur* remained at Panama. All well.

Business in San Francisco is dull, but the mining and agricultural prospects are eminently favorable.

"Archy," the fugitive slave, has been discharged by the court.

Rich gold diggings had been discovered in Carson Valley.

Later intelligence from the Colorado expedition has been received. Lieut. Vines demonstrates the navigability of the river of the West.

The Legislature of California passed a bill prohibiting the future immigration of free negroes, compelling those already there to register their names, and take out licenses. Great excitement among the woolies. Meetings held and the question of emigrating in bodies to Vancouver's Island discussed.

Advised, April 8th from Oregon, state that the Republicans have elected to the Legislature, a Union man, and J. K. McBride, for Congress. The Democrats have nominated Lafayette Groover for Congress.

The Sandwich Islands had made a new treaty with France.

From the Isthmus there is intelligence that the Case and Herran treaty had passed the Senate of Granada, slightly modified.

Called, April 12th.—Everything in Peru quiet.—Castilla entered Arequipa and was enthusiastically received.

The U. S. steamer *Saranac* left Valparaiso on the 3d of April for Callao.

The surveying steamer *Shubrick* had arrived at Panama.

General Conference.
The Nashville correspondent of the *North-South Democrat*, writing on the 7th inst., says:

The business of the General Conference is progressing slowly. The last two days have been occupied in the trial of an appeal case from the Mississippi Conference. One Rev. Mr. Maclelland was located by the Mississippi Conference without his consent, and as he alleged, in violation of the laws of the Church. The case was fully investigated, and the decision of the Mississippi Conference was reversed, and Mr. Maclelland restored to full membership in the Conference. Mr. Maclelland argued his own case with great ability and clearness. Rev. Mr. Drake appeared in defense of the action of the Conference in locating the complainant, and the General Conference, by a unanimous vote, overruled the decision of the Conference below.

On Thursday last a suitable preamble and resolution relative to the death of Bishop Wm. Capers, was offered and entered on the Journal of the General Conference.

N. F. Reid presented a memorial calling for a Book Depository in Raleigh, N. C.; which was referred to the Committee on Books and Periodicals.

General Conference of the M. E. Church South.
We have received, says the *Petersburg Express*, the proceedings of the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, held at the usual hour, with Bishop Andrew in the Chair.

The order being for the presentation of petitions and memorials, by G. W. Carter, from the Virginia Conference, presenting a petition from Portsmouth, praying for some modification in the Presiding Eldership, and moved that, without reading, it be referred to the Committee on Revivals.

S. Kelley, from the Western Virginia Conference, presented a paper signed by S. Kelley A. H. Redford, and G. W. Langhorne, submitting an additional case for the regulation of the Editorial corps, which was read.

G. W. Carter, from the Virginia Conference, presented a paper, signed by Beaufort, Beck and Sutton, asking for a transfer of certain territory from the jurisdiction of the North Carolina to the Virginia Conference, and moved that, without reading, the memorial be referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

R. T. Heflin presented five counter memorials from the North Carolina Conference, Danville District, North Carolina Conference, protesting against said transfer, all which were referred, unread, to the same Committee.

H. N. McTear presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Books and Periodicals:

Resolved, That the Louisiana Conference do highly approve of the able manner in which Dr. Doggett has edited the *Standard*, and do hereby commend it to the view of the financial exhibit of the office of Editor of the *Quarterly Review* and *Book Editor*.

D. B. Nicholson presented a resolution, recommending a change in the Discipline concerning Episcopal decisions of law, and their publication; which was referred to the Committee on Revivals.

L. M. Lee presented a petition from Patrick Circuit, Danville District, North Carolina Conference, praying for a transfer to the Virginia Conference; which was referred, unread, to the Committee on Boundaries.

N. H. D. Wilson and N. F. Reid offered a resolution calling for the publication, in convenient form, of such Episcopal decisions, delivered during the last four years, as have been approved by the whole conference of Bishops. This resolution elicited a warm discussion, which was protracted until the close of the session. Messrs. H. N. McTear, N. H. D. Wilson, N. F. Reid, G. W. Carter, W. J. Parks, A. L. P. Green, Wm. A. Smith, W. Closs, J. W. Glenn and J. B. McFerrin, participated.

The Boomerang.—Professor Lovvings of Harvard University, read, recently a paper before the American Association for the advancement of Science, upon the boomerang, an Australian weapon, from thirty to forty inches in length, and two and a half to three inches in width, tapering gradually from the handle to the point, and in shape resembling somewhat a sickle. The Australian barbarian early acquires the art of projecting it with terrible effect. He can hurl it into the air to a height of many feet, giving it a momentum and direction which will cause it to return to him again; or he can send it forward in any direction, straight or oblique, and it is said quite round a tree or a hill, and make it, after the principal force is spent, return to him at the place which he may desire. Europeans are very awkward in wielding it, not knowing how to fix its direction and return; they are extremely liable to give it an impetus which will impel it back into their own faces. But the native, trained from early childhood to its use, will hurl it with almost transcending credibility. The pupils at Eton school, England, as well as the members of the British army, are taught to employ an instrument of this kind for their exercises, consisting of a wooden form and upon which the same principle as the boomerang.

It was one day in the autumn of 1829, just as the pavilion clock was striking three, that I stepped into Mr. Goodman's coach. In it I found already a distinguished man, of whose sex was a taint of mistake on his upper lip. He wore a traveling cap on his head, gray with a golden band, and he eyed me and his other fellow traveler as though we had been of a different race of beings from himself.

The other fellow traveler I took to be a small attorney, as it seemed to ascertain that he was tall, and matched his round face in color, his hair, too, was dark, and his hat was drab; his features were those of a pig.

There was one more passenger to take up, and I began wondering what it would be like, and whether it would be male or female, old or young, handsome or ugly, when my speculations were speedily terminated by the entrance of an extremely delicate, pretty woman, attended by her maid. The lady was dressed in the extreme of plainness, and yielded the palm of gray to her subterfuge, who mounted by the side of Mr. Goodman, at the moment that her mistress placed herself next my pig-faced friend and opposite me.

The lady in question cast a hasty glance round her, as if she seemed to ascertain that she was personally acquainted with any of her companions; she evidently was not; and her eyes sank from the enquiring gaze round the party, upon a black silk bag which lay on her lap. She was about four or five and twenty; her eyes were blue and her hair fair; it hung carelessly over her forehead, and the whole of her costume gave evidence of a want of attention to what is called "set-off."

As the clock struck we started. The sudden turn of the team round the corner of North street and Church street brought a flash of color into her cheeks; she was the color of the glow which I was watching; she seemed of her own timidity. She looked up to see if she was observed; she saw she was, and looked down again.

All this happened in the first hundred and seventy yards of a journey of fifty-two miles and a half.

My pig-faced friend, who sucked his barley sugar voraciously, paid little attention to anybody or anything, except himself and, in pursuance of that amiable tendency, pulled up the window of his side. The lady, like the beat in the fur coat, laid her delicate head back in the corner of the coach, and slept, or seemed to sleep.

The horror I felt lest my pig-faced friend should consider it necessary to join in any conversation which I might venture to originate with my unknown beauty opposite, kept me quiet; and I, "ever and anon," looked affectionately towards his vacant features, in hopes to see the two gray, unmeaning things which served him for eyes, closed in a sweet and satisfactory slumber. But no; although he spoke not, and, if any one may judge by countenance, thought not, still he kept awake, and ready, as it should seem, to join in a conversation which he had not the courage to begin.

And so we traveled on, and not one syllable was exchanged until we reached Crowley. There my heart was made manifest. At half past seven we had dropped the harness with the tufts; horses were ready to convey him to some man's house to dinner; and when we were quitting Crawley, I saw my excellent demolisher of barley sugar mount a regular Swiss buggy, and export him to some town or village out of our road.

I here made a small effort at ice-breaking with my delicate companion, who consoled with her maid at the end of the room, while I, with one or two more sensualists from the outside, was refreshing myself with some cold food and a glass of beer. If it had not been for this, I would have allowed me to offer her some wine and water. Hang it, thought I, if we stand upon gentility in a stagecoach journey, smart as the things are, we shall never part sociably. She seemed somewhat of the same opinion, for she smiled. I shall never forget it; it seemed on her placid countenance like sunshine amidst showers—she accepted my proffered draught.

I rather thought, however, that I shall travel alone, rest of the journey—our communicative friends have left us.

She made no answer, but from the sort of expression which passed over her features, I was very sorry that I had made the remark. I was in the greatest possible alarm lest she should require the presence of her maid to aid her in the no less delicate task of no less delicate task.

A summons from Mr. Goodman soon put the party in motion, and in a few moments we were again on our journey—the dear interesting creature and myself tete-tete.

"Have you been long at Brighton?" said I.

"Sometimes," replied the lady—"some months, indeed."

Here came a pause.

"You reside in London, I presume," said I.

"In the neighborhood," replied the lady; at the same time drawing the glove off her left hand, (which, by the way, was as white as snow), to smooth one of her eyebrows, as it appeared by what she actually did with it.

"And," said I, "have you been living alone at Brighton so long?"

"Oh no," said the stranger, "my husband has only left me during the last few weeks, and has now summoned me home, being unable to rejoice me as the countess."

"Happy man!" said I, "to expect such a thing."

"Now, there did not seem much in this commonplace bit of folly, for I meant it for little else than jest, to summon up a thousand feelings, and excite a thousand passions—to raise a storm, and cause a flood of tears."

But so it was.

My companion held down her head to conceal her grief, and the big drops fell from her beautiful eyes.

"If," said I, "you will so far trust me as to confide my sorrows to me, I pledge myself to secrecy, and even to procure any course which you may suggest for relieving them."

"My sorrow is brief," said my companion; "I promise me not to refer to it at any future period during my life, but I wish, if I should ever meet after to-day—and I will trust."

Here the pressure of the hand was unequivocal; and by a corresponding yet perhaps more fervent token, I sealed the compact between us.

"I am the daughter," said she, "of a general officer, who with my exemplary mother resided chiefly in Somersetshire. The cares and attentions of my parents were devoted to the education and improvement of their only child, and I became, as they have a thousand times said, the blessing of their declining years."

She was scarcely seventeen when I lost my father, and his death not only produced a change of circumstances in our family, but a change of residence. My mother and myself removed to Bath. There we resided until we were induced to visit the continent, where—I am ashamed to confess—my mother became my avowed admirer, and made an offer of marriage. His rank was exalted, his fortune large, but I could not love him; I was wrong in refusing to marry him."

"I loved another, a being all candor, openness, honor, and principle; talented and accomplished, gay, full of feeling and generous to a fault. His name my mother would not bear mention. She expelled him from our house, excited him to leave her, and he went. He was a trick and evasion on my part, and I was not sincere. The house of a friend afforded opportunities for our meeting which my own denied—and my youthful spirit could not bear restraint—we eloped and were married."

"And thus you secured your happiness," said I.

"Happiness!" said my companion; and never shall I forget the bitterness, sorrow and remorse which animated her as she pronounced the words "Mistaken!"

My mother died two years after my ill-fated union with the man of my choice; and died without forgiving me my sad error. "No," said my angry parent, "she has chosen her course, and must follow it, and when I am in my cold grave she will repent, and I hope to be forgiven."

to live in Paris, whether she is gone. He thinks I am ignorant of all this, and thinks I am a dupe to all his artifices; and why should I undeceive him?

"This rival," said I, "must be a very potent personage, if you are unable to break the charm which fascinates your husband, or dispel the influence which she has over him. You must have the power, if you have the will to do so."

"No," said she, "my power is gone—his heart is lost to me, and is inaccessible by me! Oh, you little know the treatment I have received from him—from him whose whole soul was mine, but whose mind is stealed and poisoned against me. No human being can tell what I have suffered—what I do suffer."

The moment arrived, and we reached the Elephant and Castle. The sudden check of Goodman took my poor Fanny by surprise and threw her forward so as to bring her in contact with myself; but the lamps of the coach had been lighted at Smith's without, and we were in the dark, compared with objects within; and never shall I forget the hurried scramble into which she "righted herself," as her eyes glanced to a countenance outside the coach, which I felt illuminated by the lamp on that side—she seemed understruck.

"My God!" said she, "there is Charles!"

"Who the devil is Charles?" said I.

"Hush!" my husband, replied the lady; he's coming. I'm so glad these people are in the coach."

The door opened and a hand was introduced.

"Fanny," said the master of that hand, in a soft tone of endearment.

"Here I am, love," said my companion.

"Alone—what! quite full?" said the husband.

"Yes, dear," said the wife, "and so tired. I never was so glad to get out of a coach in my life."

In a moment I thought I recognized the voice of the husband. I called myself into the corner. She would have got on, and my being betrayed, if she had not dropped her glove. Why the deuce had she taken it off? A light was sent for, and the moment it came I beheld, in the object of all my indignation and the cause of all her sorrow—the oldest friend of my life—Charles Franklin.

"Why," exclaimed he, the moment he recognized me, "is this you?—fellow-traveler with my wife, and not known to each other?—this is curious!"

"Franklin!" said I, in a sort of tremor.

"Do you know my husband, sir?" said the lady—"how very strange!"

"Yes," thought I, "I wish it were impossible."

"I have not seen you these ten years," said Franklin.

"Come home with us—you must and shall—I—"

"Oh, come, come," said Franklin: "you can have no engagement—you shall have no engagement to supersede this. I rejoice in having found you after so long a separation"—and then Mr. Franklin introduced me to his wife in due form, much to the astonishment of our fellow travelers at the other side of the coach; who concluded by what they had said, that we were, if not actually man and wife, two of the oldest and most intimate friends.

We left the coach. My trip from Brighton being periodical and frequent, I had no luggage, and we proceeded, with the maid and the hand-boxes, to my friends house—of course I shall be excused mentioning the locality—but it was one of the prettiest bixons I ever saw; good taste predominated in every part of the decorations; and I soon discovered by certain drawings which were pendant on the walls that my fair companion was an artist, while the piano-forte and harp bespoke her as a skilled, informed, and accomplished in her art.

After a suitable delay of preparation, such as taking off things, and refreshing, and all that our dinner was served—nothing could be nicer or neater.

"Fanny, dear," said Mr. Franklin, "let me give you this wine; I know, my wife, you like it."

"No, Charles, dear, not a bit more, thank you," said Fanny.

"Come, love, a glass of wine with me," said Charles; "it is an old fashion, but we have been apart some weeks, so our friend will excuse it."

"To be sure he will," said Fanny, and they drank to each other with looks admirably suited to the action.

"How strange it is," said Franklin, "that after so long a separation we should meet in this extraordinary manner, and that I should not have found you out, or that you should not have discovered her!"

"Why, my dear Charles," said Mrs. Franklin, "strangers do not talk to each other in stage coaches."

"Very true,